

THE COLD SHADE OF ARISTOCRACY.

(From the Spectator.)

BESIDES those who are joining in a cry against "the governing classes," and deploring "the cold shade of aristocracy" which blights all our institutions, there are others who, though they hate the slang, feel alarm at the clamour, and think there must be some truth in that which "everybody" asserts. There is some truth, although it is mingled with falsehood, is exaggerated, and misapplied; but the danger is not so much that the mob should misinterpret its own instinctive sense and functions, as that certain classes should dismiss the truth with the falsehood, and slight a real danger because the slight the clamour—like the shepherds who disbelieved the boy when there was a wolf. There are men, neither demagogues nor adventurers, who are half-inclined to think that "our aristocratic system has come to its end"; and although we do not share their apprehensions, it is better to be apprehensive than blindly indifferent. The general outcry is newer in its universality than in its causes. It is an old grievance, well known to this country; but never before, perhaps, felt so strongly, or exhibited so hazily. When the French revolutionists were calling out, "A bas les aristocrates!" "Les aristos à la lanterne!" the bulk of the British people was sound enough in its loyalty to the upper classes as well as to the Crown; but the example of France, which has shown that an aristocracy monopolising particular privileges may be swept clean away, has not been entirely lost upon a country in which other classes have risen, and with their rise have acquired political consideration. If in foreign countries privileges were more retained by express law, in this country the social usage of higher political life have been scarcely less exclusive or tyrannical in the eyes of the excluded classes. It is quite true that individuals of great ability and energy may elevate themselves in the social scale, and become a part of the limited order which enjoys the occupation of the chief places for governing the country. But this process of elevation rather removes the individual from his class than extends political consideration to the class which produced him. The consequence is, very great annoyance among the well-to-do classes who are not connected by birth with land, and among the town-settled gentry who have immigrated from the country to the urban districts, and in trade. Four or five years ago the same classes furnished the special constables to put down a Chart; but under the impulse of patriotic chagrin at the disasters of our troops in the East, of indignation at the Government, and perhaps of some more invidious feeling, the special constable has, in this present 1855, half a mind to take part with the Chart. He almost complains that the working classes are "so supine," though, in truth, it would be a mistake to suppose that the perfect hopelessness of doing anything by agitation, which at present possesses the mind of the working classes, has any resemblance to contentment. There is still the chronic dissatisfaction of the unrepresented freemen at being denied the suffrage; and this dissatisfaction is not the less an unhealthy taint in the political system because it is as it were skimmed over. These are predisposing causes for the discontent which now shows itself more conspicuously in classes very much above the working or even the retail-trading classes.

There are more immediate causes of irritation. There is no doubt that the action or inaction of Government is in discord with the settled and prevalent opinion of the great mass of the community, divide it into what classes you will. Year after year, the settled opinion of the community are recognized by a kind of tribute in the form of "bills" brought into Parliament, for various subjects of political, social, and material improvement—education, sanitary rule, Parliamentary reform, local legislation, partnership amendment. Although these measures so far acknowledge the universal wants, they scarcely get further than the stage of "bills,"—a half-compliance which is at once a recognition and a denial.

If public opinion is not more effectual in compelling the ruling classes to grant what is wanted, the means taken to blunt the force of public opinion aggravate the discontent. The means consist principally in corrupting the agency by which public opinion works. This is not done by payment of sums of money, or by giving an excise-man's place to a patriotic poet. The machinery used at present is at once more delicate and more extensive, in accordance with the immense improvement in mechanics. We may have no rotten boroughs, but we have reduced the art of wheedling consequences and organizing the misleading influences amongst them to a science and a branch of attorney's business. Members of Parliament no longer hang back in the lobby to be brought up by the whipper-in; but the distribution of Treasury or other patronage is not the less avowedly given because the route for distributing it is more circuitous and more decorously veiled. There is a kind of corruption still more effectual than any direct mercenary bribe; it consists in the encouragement of rising men, and in help for them to get into this stratum of society, through which advancement to professional profit or place is levelled and smoothed. A rising man looks to be identified with the classes that get on in life, and no one can help him so effectually as a member of the Government. The causes of dissatisfaction arising from this state of things were in operation before the present year, but have brought them into very active working.

By the operation of the corrupting agency, the Representative Chamber of this country has been converted into a combination of public men of whom a larger proportion are sprung from certain families, while the rest of the assembly consists of nobodies conforming to the average requirements of the election agency. Professional and adventurous skill there is, but even this doubtful kind of power has little hold upon the popular assemblage; because the families who are now the object of popular attack have an exclusive and class hold upon influence, sufficient to neutralise all that do not conform; and the herd of members are too little swayed by the common, instinctive influences of the nation, to be amenable to appeals on that score. Hence, personal ability can make no way in Parliament, except by identifying itself with administrative business or with the Opposition, and so with the expectation of being in the Ministry. Men who seek a more independent position become marked men, and are not used up; or if they are adopted by either one of the great parties in the state, they are shelved in subordinate positions, and are allowed to rise to higher places only when they have become thoroughly tainted to the system. Thus, with a fractional recruiting of "new blood," the same families are continually running their rounds before the public. A consequence and a reproducing cause of the system is the incessant repetition of the same ideas. The whole

governing system is hardened into a routine; and it aggravates the displeasure of the excluded classes to see the masters in office confessedly incompetent to break through the organized obstructiveness of their own servants—the officials, civil or military. In addition to those now habitual provocatives of discontent, another has developed itself in great force. There is a marvellous tendency to the choice of "old" men for the most responsible and active posts. The Premier, the Commander-in-Chief, the latest manager of the Staff, the last Commissioner to overhaul a department—all these are men touching the verbal boundary of human life. It is not only old families, but old gentlemen that seem to possess the exclusive preference for active employment; and the subversive clamour of the working classes against "the aristocracy" is now echoed by Liverpool, Manchester, the Stock Exchange, and the Times. It is true that men only become known gradually, and that public confidence is the growth of years; true that the older and therefore experienced men form the natural advisers "senatus" of every body politic; but they are properly the selectors and directors of the men of action, and the complaint just now is, that our senatus have forgotten their true duty, in appointing their companions and contemporaries to act, instead of looking out for the juniors whose rise and promise they ought to have watched. For there will be strong men after Agamemnon, and Waterloo did not see the last generation of British soldiers.

There is some real feeling at the bottom of this clamour, although the cry does not express it. At the very moment when the aristocracy is administering the aristocracy with the business of railway companies, building firms, and great contractors, Sir Morton Peto became Sir Morton Peto, as a Baronet; and the complaint that George Stephenson cannot put an hereditary "Sir" before his name, only utters the universal desire for titular hereditary distinctions. The aristocracy is not more aristocratic than any class in the country; and one of the many great causes which have conducted to the exclusiveness of the so-called "governing class" is the co-operation of the commercial classes in keeping up that select influence. There is not a Peto of them all that would not rather be admitted into the titled aristocracy than remain where he is to share extended influence with his whole class.

One reason why the railway, building, and contracting class do not readily obtain access to office is because, throughout the course of a too exclusive life, they neglect to study or to cultivate political influences; just as, on the other hand, those who make the business of political rule the profession of their life neglect to study the state of feeling, opinion, and influence, amongst the commercial and working classes. Exclusiveness begets ignorance as well as severance, and all classes are losing their faculty of acting upon each other or through each other. Of all people, those who retain to themselves the right of governing are most responsible for this divided ignorance; and they can only continue it with great peril to the country, our institutions, and their own influence. Since the last change of Government has brought no decided change of ideas or plans, the popular hope of something to be got out of the usual round of Ministers has immensely declined; and with it, if we may say so, there is a serious rise in the premium upon the political insurance of the tranquillity of the country.

THE PRICE OF FRENCH GLORY.

(By Douglas Jerrold.)

THE Emperor of the French has 580,000 soldiers at his disposition:—the glory of war is, therefore, one for which Frenchmen bid high. We want soldiers! the French want employment even now for their armies. We are drafting regiments from every country to make a decent show in the Crimea: our allies, on the contrary, are selecting only battalions from their numerous regiments, for this service. The contrast is, perhaps, at the present moment annoying to us; but there is comfort even in our inferior numbers. Lately the streets of Paris have been paraded by bands of young men, wearing gray colours in their hats in token of their escape from the "glorious career of arms." France loves military fame, we are told, at every street corner; but, on the other hand, it is really remarkable to see how delighted young France is to escape from the "glorious career." In a state of painful suspense parents wait about the Hotel de Ville to learn the fate of sons gone to draw lots. Most distressing are the scenes which describe the withdrawal of an unlucky number; intense the joy with which youths dance away from the lottery into the security of civil life. Nor do the evils of this military lottery begin or end at the door of the Hotel de Ville. They penetrate into every poor home; they paralyze the aspirations of young men; they damage the moral tone of the social body. These are undoubted facts which it is easy to illustrate.

In England every young man may be placed in a position to earn his living at the age of seventeen or eighteen. His father proceeds on the assurance that the State requires no service from his boy incompatible with his studies or his apprenticeship. His career is clear before him. But in France the case of a youth is not in these happy conditions. He has to draw when he has completed his twentieth year. This risk is a great one. Of what avail then the studies, the labours of his youth, when his career may be cut short, and he may have to shoulder a musket, to keep guard in the capacity of a private soldier at the very gateway of the institution where he was learning the elements of a liberal profession? The reply to this objection has been that a son may find a substitute. Yes, for £100 in times of peace, for £300 in times of war! At the present moment many homes are desolate in Paris—many tears fall over promises of youth destroyed at the Hotel de Ville. Painful instances of the oppressive nature of the system have come to the personal knowledge of every man who has ever passed six or seven months in Paris. There was a young sculptor in Paris last spring, who promised to win a great name. He was a mere boy. He had studied with enthusiasm; he had mixed with intellectual men; he had been accustomed to the freedom and the charms of a student's life. He drew, and drew an unfortunate number. Sad must the hour have been to him when he saw that the studio must be left for the Champ de Mars! The promise of his youth was darkened; but, I believe, he wore up against the hardship of his doom, and went away cheerfully to his work. He became a sailor, and, probably, lies at night upon the troubled waters of the Black Sea dreaming about the times when his statuettes made a sensation in the Quartier Latin, and he was lively at the Closerie! He will become a sailor in heart, most probably—he may even lose all taste for his art, in the

excitement of the profession forced upon him. He may be as happy as a sailor, as he would have been as a sculptor; but modern art has lost a promise it could ill-afford to throw away. I have mentioned above instances as one illustrating completely the kind of evil inflicted upon a country which forces every man to draw for military service. The deprivations made in the lists of talents thrown away; of hard study rendered worthless; of poor parents broken-hearted. Yet *vice la gloire*. A cheer for the glory that makes no choice of instruments; that substitutes pipe-clay for the pencil; that as mercilessly seizes upon the pale student as upon the hearty ploughman; that makes young men careless, because without aim; that seizes the most intelligent citizens; and knows no claim for exemption in supreme talents, and remarkable acquirements. Thus France has her fine army of 580,000 men.

The force is splendidly equipped; excellently disciplined; made of soldierly stuff; but it is built upon social tragedies. The evil of the system is in its indiscriminate claims. It is true that it would be an act of gross injustice to select certain classes for military duty and to exempt others. I simply point to the evils of the system, which France purchases her military strength. To the evils I have pointed out I might easily add others; and foremost amongst these the grasping societies that provide substitutes. However, these societies are, I believe, doomed. The government will henceforth undertake to provide substitutes at a certain rate. But even this reform will not make the system a healthy one. The evils lie deep, and prey upon the great social heart. While the war lasts we have clear before us its only advantage; but even now thankful as the friends of civilisation must be for the strength of this French Army, to blind to the cost at which this strength is obtained, is to live for the present, utterly disregardful of the future. It is not improbable that there are, at the present moment, men in England who would not be disinclined to see the French military lottery copied in London, and it is therefore not altogether without use to point out the real evils which follow in its train.

There are men fit for nothing so much as for the parade; men who have courage, and who are inclined to be dressed in a gay uniform. Sebastopol has taught us that these men have other virtues not brought to light in barracks life. The heroism of patient endurance, as well as of daring strife hand-to-hand with the enemy, belongs to the red coat; and ungrateful is the man who, sitting snugly at his fireside, does not heartily admire and acknowledge these soldierly virtues. But the strong point against the French system is, that men fit to perform civil duties eminently, are dragged thereby into a profession for which they have no aptitude; and many men remain sentinels who might have been academicians.

Thus, while we look with envy at the armies of France, let us never forget the social misery, the moral wrong, at which they are purchased. The military glories of our allies are a long list; but the price at which they have been purchased is heavy. May we never legalise a military lottery.

THE BRITISH MERCHANT SERVICE.

THE following remarks on the Officers of our Merchant Service appear in a recent number of the *Shipping Gazette*. They are so completely our own, that we gladly repeat them. Indeed, every number of the *Naval Magazine* bears testimony in the shape of important information from all parts of the world, of the valuable assistance we receive from them, and which has made this journal theirs. We might instance many of these papers, but we prefer devoting our space to the excellent observations which follow:—

We are sorry to perceive that a feeling of jealousy, and a disposition to disparage the acquirements and services of the officers of the mercantile marine, prevail in some professional quarters, and is enunciated in most unjust and illiberal terms through the columns of a weekly contemporary; and this, too, simultaneously with the noble acknowledgments of the aid rendered by our merchant captains and seamen, made in the House of Lords on Friday night by the Duke of Newcastle, who said, "I cannot forbear from a passing remark upon the exertions of a large body of seamen, who, though not engaged in her Majesty's service, have most zealously performed their duties in this great undertaking. I allude to the officers and men of the large transport service now at the disposal of the army. (Hear.) I can assure your lordships that their exertions have been indefatigable, and deserve the warmest acknowledgments of Parliament and the country." (Cheers.)

Again, the Earl of Hardwicke, an old and experienced naval officer, remarked that, "in voting thanks to the fleet in the Black Sea, they must not be unmindful that the services of the fleet in the Baltic had been equally as arduous. If they considered the character of the navigation, the nature of the climate, the absence of shelter, the difficulty of conducting ships of such enormous size as have been sent to the Baltic, they could not fail to give the highest credit to the officers in command, who had brought every ship back to this island in safety." (Cheers.)

And to whom, we would ask, are we mainly indebted for the safe return of the fine French and English fleets but to the pilots and ship masters to whom the navigation was entrusted in the shifting and intricate channels of the Baltic Sea, and the Gulfs of Bothnia, Finland, and Livonia? In the face of these services, services rendered at some self-sacrifice of position, of personal comfort, and of pecuniary emolument (the remuneration of the Admiralty not being on the most liberal scale), it is that an organ of the Royal Navy attempts to damage their character, and deny the ability of the Merchant Service.

The following are the contemptuous remarks to which we allude. After saying that the Prince had been purchased for the Royal Navy, and was still commanded by a civilian, and the Himalaya being also in command of a Peninsular and Oriental Company's officer, and expressing dissatisfaction at this "preference shown to strangers," it proceeds:— "A number of smaller vessels have, we observe, been purchased by the Government. Are these to be at the mercy of Liverpool skippers, while masters and second masters of the Royal Navy are unprofitably employed and kept in inferior positions until they become disgusted and worn out? We hope the loss of the Prince will be a warning; and that if accidents and calamities are to happen, the country may have the satisfaction of knowing that they were unavoidable, or at any rate, that those in charge, had, by rigid examination, and previous good service, earned some claim to confidence." Attempts were also made to damage the re-

putation of Mr. Goodall, the commander of the Prince, but these signally failed, as Sir James Graham, despite the calumnies of Captain Chads R.N., was forced to admit in Parliament, upon the showing of the written evidence of Commander Baynton, the Navy agent of transports, placed on board with special instructions "to be closely observant of the Master's proceedings, and not only to correct anything that might appear to require his interference, but also to report without fail any neglect or indifference he might observe in the Master." Commander Baynton reported:— "Mr. Goodall had proved himself a careful and expert-seaman, and had given him the utmost satisfaction. He not only expressed his approval of the conduct of the Master in navigating the ship, but also of the good order he had maintained throughout the voyage, and the contentment of the officers and men of the 46th Regiment with their treatment on board."

Although we are identified with the mercantile marine of Great Britain, we should have been the last to vaunt of the important services they have rendered to the country during the war, unless driven to it in their justification and defence. We had hoped the mutual good offices the two services are rendering to each other, would have softened down that dominating spirit of pride and austerity which has too much characterised the royal navy formerly, and caused it to look coldly on the nursery of its own profession, from which has sprung some of its brightest ornaments of the navy, and to which service, in times of peace, so many naval officers are glad to resort, whether to command merchant ships, mail packets, or private steamers. This at least we know, that taken as a whole, the merchant service numbers in its ranks men as eminent, as well-informed, as skilled, and competent in navigation, as thoroughly versed in every branch of polite education and scientific attainment, as honourable and trustworthy in all respects, and every inch as much gentlemen as any officer who wears an epaulette in her Majesty's service.

Our contemporary's pitiful taunt of ships being "left at the mercy of Liverpool skippers," is most inappropriate and unfortunate, for we will venture to affirm, unhesitatingly, that a more experienced class of officers does not leave any of her Majesty's arsenals. The splendid frigates which enter and clear from that port, the vast amount of tonnage it owns, the *prestige* the ship sailing, for speedy voyages, for general comfort and discipline, and the large amount of public and private emigration proceeding from thence to every quarter of the world, all give the lie to the slander attempted to be cast on a most worthy class of men, whose nautical skill and moral worth have been tested by "rigid examinations," and who have earned a strong "claim to confidence by previous good service." Liverpool was the last port which should have been selected for a reflection on the nautical skill of its captains, and the shafts glances harmlessly aside, since the "Liverpool skippers" can well afford to smile disdainfully at the reproach of the calumnious, when so many of the fine mail steamers, under the command of Liverpool men, are doing good service at the present time in the Black Sea.

If we had been desirous of placing prominently forward the claims of the merchant service, we might long since have alluded to the difficulties the Government would have been placed in but for the noble fleet, under sail and steam, which the ports of London, Liverpool, &c., have furnished, and which have been despatched in complete efficiency, with unexampled promptitude, immediately after their arrival from distant voyages.

The Peninsular and Oriental, the General Service, the Royal Mail, the Canadian, and other private steam companies, have placed vessels from their home and foreign lines at the disposal of the Government, which have rendered the most valuable services in the transport of troops and munitions of war, and without which, and the assistance of one or two hundred fine sailing vessels employed as transports in the Black Sea, they would have been seriously inconvenienced. Our Merchant Service has even been able to aid in the conveyance of our Allies to the seat of war; but it might be information to our contemporary to state that some eight or ten of our screw colliers are now loading or about to load, to convey the engineering staff and materials ordered to the seat of war, under the superintendence of Mr. Peto, and that every one of them will be under the entire command of experienced merchant captains.

If testimony were wanting to the ability and valuable services rendered in the present emergency by the officers of our merchant navy, we have only to refer to the letter of an observant and talented correspondent of a morning contemporary in the Crimea. Writing from the seat of war the latter end of last month, he says:—

"The services rendered by the captains of the transport during the whole of this campaign really deserve some public acknowledgment, and yet no one word has ever been said by the authorities of the zeal, devotion, and ability displayed by nearly all these gentlemen, and of the excellent conduct and good feeling of the crews under their command. Where so many are deserving of praise it is scarcely fair to single out any particular persons for approbation; but it is not too much to say that such men as Captain Kellock, of the Himalaya; Captain Lane, of the Jason; Captain Wilson, of the Orinoco; Captain Methuen, of the Colombo; Captain Goodall, of the Prince; Captain Baynton, of the Medway; Captain Posenby, of the Trent; and last, not least, Captain Carrill, of the City of London, merit the thanks of the nation, and merit them all the more because they have laboured for the public service without any particular encouragement from the authorities. Their patriotism led them to the length of offering to take a share in the military service of the expedition, to the safety, success, and comfort of which they had so much contributed. Before the attack of the 17th, Captain Methuen offered to tow any of her Majesty's vessels into action under the forts of the town; and on the 2nd of October Captain Lane, of the Jason, offered Sir E. Lyons the services of the officers and of thirty men of the crew of his ship to co-operate with the seamen and marines of the fleet, 'and to act in any other way for the protection of her Majesty's flag.' The men made this offer through Captain Lane, and expressed their willingness to submit to martial law, and the captain concluded by informing Sir E. Lyons that the Jason could land two 13-cwt. guns at once. It is no wonder that Sir Edmund Lyons acknowledged this offer very warmly, and expressed the gratification he felt at receiving 'an offer which reflected the highest credit' on the captain, officers, and crew of the Jason. Similar readiness to serve the country was evinced by other crews and captains as the time of action drew near; all did their work well and earnestly, and it is only right that the country should know what she owes to the merchant service engaged in this great war."

But this is not all. A hearty sympathy has existed, an earnest desire to aid their brethren in arms has been manifested. They have contributed freely towards the exigencies of the war. No class has subscribed more liberally to the Patriotic Fund than the shipowners and shipmasters. None have been more desirous of furthering the successful issue of the contest, assisting, wherever possible, of giving general aid. If the seamen in the merchant service are not employed in the actual warfare, doing duty in the trenches before Sebastopol, they are perilling life in the service of their country, conveying the sick and wounded to Constantinople, sustaining the commissariat by bringing up stores and provisions for the allied army, keeping up the communication with the Black Sea ports, and exposed to all the rigours of the Buxine in the severity of winter. Let our weekly contemporary remember the fable of the "Belly and its members," and he will find that each and all of the branches of the body politic are essentially useful to each other, and that the mercantile marine of this country is not the least important of these branches. In short, we believe that our merchant service was never more truly essential to the national safety and honour than it is found to be at the present moment.

THE LATE REV. DR. WARNEFORD.

WE shall sketch the records of eleemosynary action in vain for those peculiar and characteristic features which gave to the late Dr. Warneford's works of piety and charity, not only their enduring and posthumous usefulness, but their instructiveness as examples of thoughtful, studious, well-digested plans and purposes of Christian benevolence. It was not a transient resolution or sudden impulse, a prompt concurrence with the opinions of others, or a hasty adoption of his own, which opened the heart and hand of this munificent almoner for the relief of the temporal and spiritual wants of his fellow-creatures. Thoughtfulness was his peculiar quality or habit of mind in the dispensation of his pious and charitable gifts,—an accompaniment which is often wanting in the gifts and grants of some of the largest sums of money.

Another feature of his munificence was, that it always assumed the character of a prompt and present dedication of his property to works eleemosynary, in his lifetime—he always gave "vivus inter vivos;" for this great and indefatigable almoner left nothing to the casualties of life and the uncertainties of law; he always chose to be his own counsellor and executor, never thinking that he had done enough to secure his donations and their objects till he had executed deeds of trust, and given the validity of law to the free-will offerings of charity (*ad actum reputans si quid superveniat operamur*). In this way, during his life, which had exceeded four score years and ten, he had appropriated to many great works of surpassing munificence and usefulness sums of money which we have good grounds for figuring at £200,000.

But besides this characteristic of his thoughtfulness, and this dedication of his property in his lifetime to purposes of benevolence, to various plans or systems of education, from the collegiate institution down to the infant parish-school, from the general provincial infirmary to the hospital specially subsidiary to professional instruction, from endowments to religious purposes at home to those in the colonies—we have further to add, that there is another great difference observable in the labours and ministrations of his charity, when compared with those of the distinguished philanthropists who preceded him. Others concentrated their attention and almsgiving to some single branch of compassionate operation. Thus, in Howard's labours at home and abroad, the almost exclusive current of his thoughts and feelings was directed to the prison, the lazaretto, and the hospital. Lord Crewe, Bishop of Durham, found in the horrors of shipwreck, and in the want of signals, to warn the mariner from the dangerous coasts of his diocese, claims upon his philanthropy, claims which have been nobly satisfied by his provisions at Balmorrough Castle. Jonas Hanway made the destitute condition of the sailor boy, and Captain Coram the still more destitute condition of the foundling, the controlling consideration of his humanity; whilst Thomas Guy, Esq., dedicated the largest sum ever given at one time to a charitable purpose (about £300,000) to the erection of that noble temple of charity which bears his name.

Without detracting from the praise, or disparaging the value of the blessings conferred by others in their respective departments of benevolent exertion, it must be said that there is to be found in Dr. Warneford's love of his fellow-creatures that number and variety, that comprehensiveness and intermixture of pious and charitable purposes, which we shall look for in vain in any past dedications of mind and money to the benefit of man.

And lastly, it is to be further observed of Dr. Warneford's benefactions, that he always wished to give a wider spread and surer permanency to their usefulness by annexing them to religious and charitable societies already in existence, or by making them the foundations upon which new societies might be erected, it being his opinion that by association and combined exertion the cause of piety, as well as charity, was most successfully promoted. This was one of the most striking features of Dr. Warneford's munificence. Instead of wishing to insulate his deeds of charity from those of others, so as to make them stand upon the printed records of charitable dispensation as his own personal and independent acts, he loved to combine them with the aims of others, and by joint contribution to co-operate with others as one of many associated to carry out large and lasting plans of temporal or spiritual aid for the good of his fellow-creatures.

It was co-operative charity, the charity that works by joint contributions, which engaged the patronage and called forth the energies of Dr. Warneford's good-will to man. This sort of charity does not, like private charity, show itself in unconnected and independent gifts. It is begun, continued, and completed in a well-ordered manner towards the accomplishment of some great common purpose: the relief afforded by co-operative charity is not bestowed in the name of a single discipline of Christ, but of many bounties together by the ties of Christian companionship, and forming, it may be, a large body of contributors. It is not the fulfilment of some private purpose locked up in the heart from the eye and observation of the world; co-operative charity may be said to live, and move, and have its being in deeds and designs not kept secret, but openly avowed; not single, but compounded; not independent, but connected; not confined to the relief of a particular person, or the accomplishment of a particular thing, but embracing within its purview provisions for the relief of multitudes, and those suffering under great and

pressing varieties of want or woe. This sort of charity ought to shine before men, that they may see it in its works, and glorify God. Such, above all others, was the charity, and this was attested by the first as well as the last acts of his philanthropy, by the smaller as well as by the greater dedications of his property; and if his example has been already recommended by the thoughtfulness, the promptitude, the comprehensiveness of his plans and purposes, and by the personal bestowing and secure investment of his gifts in his lifetime, much more does it claim commendation for its co-operative spirit,—that spirit which in its effects produces confederacies of Christian love, works by appointed ministries, and causes the mite, grown into such a treasury, to lose its insignificance and become available for the greatest amount of good.

To these particulars of the nature and working of Dr. Warneford's charity, something should be subjoined respecting his birth, parentage, education, and death. He was born in 1763, at Warneford-place, near Highworth; his father was the Rev. Dr. Warneford; his mother Catherine, daughter of Samuel Calverley, Esq., of Ewell, Surrey. It is remarkable of this ancient family, that it has retained some of its original possessions from the period of the first Crusade, and that there is a portion of the family estates which has always descended in the male line, and is still held of the Crown in *feudum regium*. He entered University College, Oxford, December 14th, 1779, as a Commoner, his eldest brother having been entered at the same time, aged eighteen, in the admission register of the College. He subscribed the *Sixty-nine Articles* in this form of words:—"Ego Samuel Wilson Warneford, filius natu secundus Reverendi Doctoris Warneford, de Warneford Place, in Com. Wilton, lubens subscribo sub tutamine magistrorum Fisher et Clarke annos natus sedecim." He died Thursday, January 11, 1855, at his Rectory-house, Bourton-on-the-Hill, where he had always resided since 1810. He would have completed his ninety-second year on the 5th February. He was an honorary Canon of Gloucester. He was attended to his grave by his executors, the Right Hon. Baron Redecliffe, the Rev. Vaughan Thomas, and Henry Dickens, Esq., Chairman of the Quarter Sessions for South Warwick, the village street and church bearing witness, by the assembled parishioners, to their veneration and regard. VAUGHAN THOMAS.

Oxford, February 10, 1855.

THE LATE JOSHUA WATSON.

It was our melancholy duty recently to announce the death of one of whom the Church, both at home and in the colonies, is greatly indebted—the Rev. Dr. Warneford. We have now to record the decease of another, who has been long known for his piety, his wisdom, and his munificence—Joshua Watson, Esq., LL.D. He died at Clapton, in the parish of Hackney, on the afternoon of Tuesday, January 30th, in the 84th year of his age. He had long served God faithfully and humbly, and he brought forth fruit in old age; and he is now gone to his rest.

We are allowed, by the kindness of Dr. Wordsworth, to extract some passages from the sermon which he preached on the Sunday after the funeral, at the Church of St. Barnabas, Homerton, of which Mr. Watson was the founder.

After speaking of his friendship with many eminent men, and the confidence which was placed in him by two English Primates in succession, by the venerated Primate of Ireland, by Bishop Van Mildert, and by the present Bishop of London, he says:— "Amid these honours, he cherished a spirit of quiet meekness and deep humility. He had his eye fixed upon God, and seemed to live in abiding consciousness of His presence, and of his own dependence on God, and of the great account which he must one day give. He did nothing for the applause of men, rather he seemed to shun it; there was no self-seeking, no talking of himself; no admixture of little ends and low imaginations in his words and works, 'Esse, non videri,' was his motto; and it seemed to be written on his heart, and given on his life. He was unwearied in doing good, but never wished to appear to be the doer of it. His fatherly love, that of Moses, from communion with his Maker; others saw its brightness; he seemed unconscious of it; and when they would divulge his graces, he chose to draw a veil over them. . . .

We are bound to remember, with thankfulness, the revival, due to him—after an interval of more than a century—of one amongst the most scriptural and comprehensive manuals of piety in the English language. 'Hele's Office of Devotion,' of which, through his instrumentality, more than 200,000 copies have been circulated. That volume was daily in the hands of the late saintly Archbishop of this province, and has been publicly recommended by his successor in the see of London.

His charities were not limited to England. Wherever the Church was, there his affections were. He cherished tender sympathies with the Church in the United States of America, through his dear friend, that holy prelate, Bishop Hobart; he had a deep interest in the College and Diocese of Nova Scotia, confided to the care of Bishop Inglis; he was connected by sacred ties with the churches of Sydney and New Zealand, through Bishop Broughton, who loved him as a brother, and through Bishop Selwyn, who honoured him as a parent.

His life was preserved, to the good of the Church and the glory of God for nearly four score and four years. They who had remembered his slender frame, seemingly frail even in middle life, had little thought that such would be the will of God; but he seemed to possess a principle of life—a well-spring of vitality—in his mind and heart, which refreshed and invigorated his whole being. He lived, as it were, on a perennial flow of serene and cheerfulfulness, and beautiful resignation and conformity to the Divine will, and so he attained a great and happy old age; and it pleased Almighty God to spare him the lassitude, languor, and pain of lingering sickness."

At the last meeting of the Society for the Promotion of Christian Knowledge, the Bishop of New Zealand said that he should have been amply repaid for his voyage to England if it had had no other result than two long conversations which he had with Mr. Watson. And we can well believe it; for it was impossible to see with him without recognising in him the wisdom which is from above, pure and peaceable. He seemed over to enjoy what Jeremy Taylor calls "the perpetual festivities of a good conscience." As Dr. Wordsworth says, "his face shone." And though we sorrow for his loss, it is with the full assurance of hope.

We cannot know all that we owe to him, and

SHIPPING.

ARRIVAL.
May 24.—Victoria, from London, 273 passengers, Campbell and Co.; 30 tons of coal, 20 tons of flour, 20 tons of sugar, 20 tons of rice, 20 tons of oil, 20 tons of wine, 20 tons of spirits, 20 tons of tobacco, 20 tons of tea, 20 tons of coffee, 20 tons of fruit, 20 tons of vegetables, 20 tons of other goods.

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There is a Board of Examination, it seems, for the supervision of both asylums, whose visits are made quarterly. There is besides an Official Visitor, a medical officer, on behalf of the Government, who also goes through the ceremony of six visitations a year, each of half an hour's duration. Besides, these superior authorities, the Tarban Creek Asylum is also immediately subject to the "Medical Advice of Government"—Dr. GREENUP—who is himself Superintendent of the establishment at Parramatta. The whole system of supervision is objected to, and with justice, by the Commissioners, who urge that medical men alone should not be appointed to a duty in the execution of which professional etiquette or esprit-de-corps may tend seriously to affect their unbiased judgment. A Board composed of non-medical as well as medical members, especially appointed, as in the mother country, to superintend all lunatic establishments in the colony, whether public or private, is recommended in substitution of the present anomalous and irregular system of supervision.

Among the most notable facts elicited in evidence by the Commissioners, one of the gravest importance is that relating to the release of convalescent patients from the asylums. There are, it appears, three modes by which a lunatic may, upon recovery of his reason, be restored to society; by an order of the Examining Board; by a direct command from the Governor; or by a writ of *habeas corpus*. The last two methods are but rarely resorted to, and, in effect, it is the Examining Board alone which decides upon the fate of the convalescent. But inasmuch as a patient can only be discharged after a visit from the Board, and the Board, as we have shown, not caring to make their visits more frequent than four times a year, it may be said that a man, actually sane, is deprived of freedom for nearly three months, and shut up during that time in the lunatic asylum. Even the superintendent has no authority to make a distinction between a man he knows to be sane and the rest of the lunatics. In the words of Dr. MACNICHOL, "between the time of the visits of the Board, there are a great many who get well, else they would not be discharged at their next visit. I have nothing to do with them but to view them still as patients." The subsequent evidence of this gentleman we may best give by quoting both questions and answers, from the printed evidence:—

Q. Between the two last visits of the Examining Board, were there any patients as to whom you were satisfied that they had recovered? Yes. A great many.

Q. How long before the Commissioners had visited the institution last time, did you find any patients to be perfectly recovered, perfectly sane? Some persons had been, to all appearances, perfectly sane from the time I came to the institution.

Q. Were any of those discharged by the Commissioners last time? Some of them were.

Q. Was there any case in which you were satisfied with the sanity of the person who was ultimately discharged by the Commissioners, where the party had remained any length of time in the lunatic asylum, and you were satisfied with his sanity? There were many cases of the kind.

Q. Were such persons still kept among the insane patients? Yes.

Q. When you discover a person to be sane, have you any means of removing him from amongst the insane patients? None.

Subsequently, Dr. MACNICHOL declared "it was sometimes heart-breaking to himself to hear the complaints of patients who were perfectly well," and "has not the slightest hesitation in saying that in the case of people of nervous temperament, the keeping them in the gaols a month or two after sanity, is enough to drive them back to insanity." An instance is given, by this witness, of one man, perfectly sane, who broke out of the Asylum, because "perhaps he did not wish to be examined by the Board."

There seems to be no ground of complaint against any of the officers charged with the care of the lunatics, or any reason to believe that their patients are not treated with as much kindness and attention as their means will allow. But these subsidiary aids which modern science and humanity have introduced in the treatment of lunatics, are altogether wanting in the establishments of this colony. The patients are fed, lodged, and clothed; and that is all. There is no provision for their recreation, or for the distraction of their minds from their terrible malady. As the Commissioners graphically phrase it, the patients "are left to wander about, or sit, or lie, feeding on their own fancies, or mutually aggravating each other's excited feelings"—without any resource from without to cheer their languid solitude, or to divert the current of their morbid thoughts. Shut up within four walls, they have no other space for exercise or recreation than the dreary "airing yards" afford. They are debarr'd from a contemplation of the beauties of nature, and from all those salutary influences which might bring back reason to its natural throne, and check the course of their wandering fancies.

But the whole subject of the treatment of the insane is invested with so much of painful interest, that it is impossible, in one article, to do more than call attention to the existing state of our lunatic establishments. We shall revert to the subject on a future occasion with especial reference to those measures of remedy and reform that are indicated in the Report of the Commissioners, and which have the sanction of the most enlightened friends of the lunatic.

THE CONSTITUTIONS FOR THE COLONIES.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

The following information in reference to the Australian Constitutions, has been communicated to us on the authority of private letters received by the Blue Jacket's mail, and may be relied upon as indicating with a great degree of certainty, the determination of her Majesty's ministers, in respect to them:—

Although the Constitutions of New South Wales, and the rest of the colonial group (except Van Diemen's Land), may be said to be in abeyance until the return of Lord John Russell, from Vienna, yet it is quite certain that the Home Government do not intend to oppose any obstacles to their passing through Parliament. Sir George Grey himself assured Mr. Wentworth that he has no intention to oppose any obstacles to their passing through Parliament. And there can be very little doubt, that this course will be pursued by his successor, wherever he may be, for it is felt that no minister can with propriety, control the constituent power which Parliament has given to the colonies. If the New Constitutions should be adopted in Canada, he that as it may, after them. As far, however, as the formation of an Upper House is concerned, a great change has taken place in the minds of many of the advocates of elective action, as applied to it. It is becoming clearly recognised, that responsible government is a more valuable element than even an Upper House, is incompatible with two elective chambers. It is considered very doubtful whether the elective principle will be adopted in Canada. He that as it may, after them. As far, however, as the formation of an Upper House is concerned, a great change has taken place in the minds of many of the advocates of elective action, as applied to it. It is becoming clearly recognised, that responsible government is a more valuable element than even an Upper House, is incompatible with two elective chambers. It is considered very doubtful whether the elective principle will be adopted in Canada. He that as it may, after them. As far, however, as the formation

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at o'clock, having somewhat recovered, he heard the firing and listened with great attention to the execution of the clergyman. The executioner's men took him off his hair behind, and when the ceremony of the beheading was concluded, the Abbé said, "I have pardoned of God for the great scandal which I have caused in the country, and for whatever evil I have committed. I accept with resigna- tion my punishment as an expiation for my conduct, and I hope that Almighty will deign to pardon me." At eight o'clock Danase was taken from the prison to the place of execution. When he arrived at the steps of the scaffold, the Abbé Padevin was obliged to support him. When they reached the top, Danase said to the Abbé, "place your hand on my heart; I don't beat so rapidly than usual!" He, however, became pale on beholding the fatal plank on which he was about to be placed, and kneeling down, he prayed the while. He kissed the crucifix two or three times with great fervor, and then proffered himself up to the executioners. As they placed him on the block, he cried out "Oh mercy! mercy!" and the moment after he was all over.

JOSEPH KERO. A sergeant-major, now in the Millington barracks, who has recently returned from the front, has sent us the following enthusiastic account of the conduct of a young soldier, only ten years of age, named Thomas Keep, of the 3rd battalion Grenadier guards, under the command of Colonel Thomas Dyer. The writer states that on the morning of the 15th of April, 1861, this boy accompanied the army to the heights of the Alma, and during the last undaunted demeanour throughout the battle. At nine o'clock, a twenty-four pounder passed on each side him, and shot and shell fell about him like hail, but without shaking him. He was the first of his age, present at the battle, and he was the only boy who showed no signs of fear, or the horrid thing, the boy's heart beat with a steadiness towards the poor wounded. Instead of being sent into a tent to take care of him after the battle

over, he refused to take rest, but was seen running in the field, going to help his comrades in the field. The boy was seen stopping occasionally to deaden body after another, collecting all the broken skulls he could find, and making a fire in the night more voracious than the sun.

He made ten for the poor sufferers, and saved the life of several. His Hindu friends and private soldiers who were lying nearly exhausted. Thus did this youth spend the night. At the battle of Bhalskadi he again assisted the wounded. He took his duty by day and by night. He was killed by night, taking but little rest. At the battle of Ankermann he was surrounded by Russians about fifty minutes, and to use his own words he said it was "a case with him to die or to live."

He received one shot, which went through his chest and at the leg of his trousers, but Providence again preserved him unhurt. He helped with all the bravery of the man to the end, and rested not until the poor sufferers were made as comfortable as possible. He kept them. He waited on the doctor when extracting shot from the men, and waited on the men before he "kissed" after "the youth," says the writer, "nothing to any one who needed him. He was wounded say that they should not have been alive had it not been for this boy's unwarred valour in the hours of his piety. This boy has been recommended by Colonel Russakoff, Colonel Wood and other officers in her Majesty's service."

THE WHIP AND THE SAINTS.—The following anecdote (told by Shiel in his *Sketches*, lately collected, of the life of Jesus at Jerusalem, at Stratagema, would not be believed if it came from a Protestant pen. "He had a whip made of several long cords, with knots at regular intervals, with which he used to lash the heads of the scholars in a way as to make the blood run from their face. It seemed to give great pain to inflict this chastisement. I have seen him weep at what he called the

of being severed. He had a very extraordinary manner of receiving the sword, and to torture. He sentenced you first to nine lashes, and then ordered you to hold out your hand: a flourish to God and his saint; he would say, 'as a sacrifice to Him would the sword be cut off from me. The blow was to be suffered in honour of St. Ignace.'—Allons, mon enfant, au nom de plus grand des saints—St. Ignace! and down went the whip on a vigorous and muscular arm.—'Oh, mon Dieu! dit le petit martyr, withdrawing his hand after the operation.'—Allons, mon enfant, au nom de St. Vincent Xavier! and he then inflicted a second operation upon the culprit.—'Mala, mon pere, aya mala—jamaica, jamaica, je ne ferai des voicemens—je n'pere, jamaica.' The Jesuit was inexorable—Allons, mon enfant, au nom de Saint Louis de Gonzague; and he then proceeded till he had gone through the remainder of the alphabet, in the INVOLUNTARINESS OF THE QUEEN.—The Queen has, since her many acts of liberality and munificence, sent £100 towards the erection of a upper class school in the city of Manchester, and another for the labourers in and near Windsor. The school established seven years ago, and supported wholly by the will of the late Dean of Windsor (the Hon. and Rev. Henry Nevill, D.D. Grenville), and though conducted in an inopportune manner, has been carried on with great success till that family left Windsor, having been proposed to build a school and mistress's house, collections were made, and an application was made to the Majesty, who has thus graciously remedied it.

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EPICES
 VINEGAR
 RICE
 PICKLES
 BOTTLED FRUIT
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 Ceylon, from Singapore in short, half chest, one best
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COATS AND SHOES.—To Wholesale Buyers and
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 shoes from the most extensive make. With this object in
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 sent to the advertiser's care only.

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